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Chesterfield, May 5, 1796.

Mr. PLEASANTS,

AMONG the many curious exhibitions contained in your paper of Saturday last relative to the late meeting of the people of Richmond there seems to be one, which without explanation must forever remain ridiculous and unintelligible; I mean that dated the 27th ultimo and signed by seven gentlemen, who set out with saying '*A meeting of the citizens of this place having appointed us to correspond, &c.*' I hardly expected those gentlemen would have commenced the execution of their *high* and *important* duty without shewing some foundation of their authority to act. I know of but one meeting of the citizens concerning the treaty-business, which was on the 25th, at which I was present from the beginning to the ending, and I am sure I heard no nomination of persons for such a committee, and had there been, it is natural to suppose that the majority, who determined the only two questions put, would at least have appointed one of their own way of thinking; but this not being the case, it is evident the committee was not created at that meeting, and I have not heard of any other between the 25th and 27th (the date of their piece) except that of the merchants who do not recognize them as their committee. When, where, and how then they were appointed, behooves them to shew; for until then, it must, from present circumstances, appear to be a *self-created* committee. It is possible there might have been a secret meeting held in the night for the express purpose of choosing such a committee, but as this would too glaringly contradict one of the fundamental principles of the foes to government—that republicans ought to have no secrets—(and these people assume the appellation of republicans) we are willing to give up this & adopt the first idea, that they were *self-created* which might have been conducted thus—you nominate me, I nominate you, and as no one says nay we are certainly a committee appointed *nem. con.* and this mode of appointing will justify their assertion that *a meeting of the citizens of this place* appointed them, because all the committee are of this place. This to be sure is a very ingenious and *precious* invention of the minority to convert themselves into the whole, for they do not say a majority or a part of a meeting, but generally *a meeting of the citizens appointed them*:—These gentlemen would willingly induce a belief that they are the true supporters of the constitution, and tell us that *a most important conflict hath arisen between the house of representatives and the President of the United States, respecting the constitutional functions of the two Departments*; and yet we see those gentlemen taking a decided part with the popular branch of our government, as if the constitutional rights of the executive were not as essential to be preserved, as those of the popular branch—They would insinuate too, that the resolution proposed by the friends of the treaty, goes to express the sense of the people upon this great constitutional question—we deny the fact; for we do not mean to say, nor do we believe that appropriations to carry the treaty into effect would in any manner decide the constitutional question between the two branches. We contend that the President and Senate have the sole right to make treaties, and, when made, that they are the supreme laws of the land; and in saying so we are warranted by the declaration of the house of representatives themselves, who declare *that they claim no agency in making treaties*—We admit that they can withhold appropriations for carrying treaties into effect, but it must be on full conviction that such treaties have been unconstitutionally made, or if constitutionally made, that they contain things highly destructive to the interest of the people, in so much so, that it would be justifiable even to break a treaty in all points complete. Were we inclined to retort the approbious insinuation of *insidious arts* which was attempted by a witty orator to be applied to us on the 25th of last month, this production of the committee affords ample ground, for surely never was any thing more insidiously artful. I will conclude with making one observation, which if rightly taken may prove a salutary hint to a part of the members of the committee; it is this; in all attempts to overturn governments, it is a dangerous thing for men of small talents to unite themselves openly with artful ingenious characters—there can be no stronger proof of this than what happened in the insurrection—We find that some of the most conspicuous leaders of that insurrection, who are now among the champions of this constitutional conflict between the two branches of government, had skill enough to withdraw themselves from the conspiracy, when they found that government was taking measures to *beat** them into a sense of duty, and they basely left their weaker companions to share the halter. I am

A CITIZEN.

* *Beat* is a term of wit, to be found in the vocabulary of Mr. Campbell.

LATEST *Foreign Intelligence,*

By arrivals at NEW-YORK *and* BALTIMORE.

LONDON, March 15.

The Hamburgh mail arrived yesterday. The letters confirm the article we inserted yesterday, that it is generally understood that all attempts at negociations are over, and that another campaign is forthwith to begin, which will be more murderous and inveterate from the time which they have had on both sides to prepare for the conflict. General JOURDAN is arrived at the head quarters of the army, and has been received with fetes, and every species of military welcome. The Arch-Duke is not expected to set out from Vienna before the 10th of this month. The appointment of this inexperienced officer is not calculated to inspire much confidence in the Austrian army, and accordingly we see in the journals doubts held out concerning divided councils, and a system which must necessarily be tardy by being dependent on a committee.

The Italian States are exasperated at the treaty which we have made with the Algerines, by which they permit those freebooters to sell their prizes in the Island of Corsica. It is demanded, if the English will permit them to sell their slaves also there? The ports of Corsica will, by this means, become the resort of these cruel pirates and all the coasts of Italy will be infested with their cruizers. Is this a thing they exclaim, for England to countenance? Is this the use of their new acquisition of Corsica?

Admiral Cornwallis, who sailed from Spithead a few weeks since for the purpose of convoying to a certain latitude the first division of the West-India fleet, returned to Portsmouth yesterday, in the Royal Sovereign, having the Mars, of 74, in company. The Admiral left the fleet well advanced for the West-Indies and in good condition; but the Royal Sovereign, in parting, ran foul of the Belisarius, Captain BARGE, a transport with troops; and the ship is reported to have sunk afterwards with an hundred and seventy people on board, of whom only the captain and some of the crew were saved.

MADRID, Jan. 2.

Our letters from Cadiz state, that the squadron commanded by Admiral Alva, has sailed with a great number of troops and a large train of Artillery: It will immediately be followed by another squadron, under the command of Admiral Solano.—These maritime forces are destined to Mexico, and it is said to be their object to succour our establishments in that quarter, which are attacked on all sides by the Indians.

FLORENCE, February 12.

The earthquake which we experienced on the night of the 3d, was felt with much more violence at Arezzo. On Monday, the first instant, some considerable shocks were felt and repeated with the same violence on Tuesday and Wednesday; at length on Thursday evening, the earth shook, with so much violence, that the inhabitants thought their last hour was come; a number of houses were damaged, and part of the Convent of Carmelites entirely destroyed, fortunately no lives were lost.—Several shocks were felt on Friday, with more or less violence; but thank Heaven, since that time, they have entirely ceased.

NANTES, Feb 18.

Charrette, it is said, has directed a constitutional Priest to demand permission for him to leave the Republic, with eight of his officers: on this condition he offers to discover all the secrets of the intrigues, and the hiding places which he has still in La-Vendee. This report, if it be true, at least announces the great distress of the Vendeans.

SPIRES, Feb. 26.

Within these few days a French General has entered into a friendly conversation at the advanced posts, with an officer of Austrian hussars. The following are a few of the observations he made to him: Should a new campaign take place, I am certain that we shall not be very successful. Our troops are in general wearied with the war, an universal discontent prevails among them, the national representatives keeping them from one month to another in the vain expectation of receiving their pay in specie.—The season for this measure has just been delayed to the first of the ensuing month. If at that time they should again fail in their promise, the discontent will be still augmented, more especially as there is no longer any discipline, insomuch that the officer who attempts to maintain any, runs the risk of his life. The French troops are besides absolutely in want of every thing; and there is a great desertion in the cavalry.

HAGUE, March 3.

The day before yesterday, being the day fixed for opening the National Assembly, all the members, after having verified their powers, met at the hall fixed on for the convocation, where a commission from the States-General came solemnly to instal them. The President of the States-General pronounced a discourse suitable to the occasion, announcing in substance that the States now regarded their existence as terminated. Citizen Peter Paulus, elected afterwards to the Presidency of the National Assembly by the unanimous voices of the members, answered him, and was invested with the national scarf, the distinguishing mark of his new dignity.

March 4.

The only acts of the National Convention are, that the seventh half brigade, hitherto in the particular pay of the Province of Holland, shall, for the future, be in the pay of the Republic; and Citizen Stucher, formerly Agent to the States-General, has been appointed Agent to the convention.

Yesterday the provincial administration of Holland was constituted, and held their first sitting. This day a committee from thence appeared at the bar of the assembly, when the President informed them, that the Assembly, would not intermeddle with the domestic affairs of any particular province.

PARIS, Feb. 28.

Charette is hemmed in. A letter from a deputy states, that he has been taken, but the news is not official.

Brigadier Gen. Menage to the General of the division Hedonville, Chief of the General Etat Major.

"In consequence of the orders, which I received from General Caffin, I directed citizen Loutel, commander of the 7th battalion of Paris, to set out at eleven at night, with 200 infantry, and 25 cavalry, for Sougreniere, a place pointed out as the retreat of the Chief of the Brigands

He went at the head of twelve grenadiers, and knocking at the door, a voice from within called out who is there? He replied a Royalist; and called himself Foresticr. At the same moment the Aid-de-Camp, Liegard, at another door, called out that his name was Sentout, a Chief, the doors were then opened: several persons armed were found, and were summoned by the Chief of the Battalion to lay down their arms, eight grenadiers kept them in play. Loutel, a serjeant and two grenadiers penetrated into the room to take them by main force; Stofflet immediately seized the grenadier Audions by the hair and would have killed him but for the assistance of a serjeant of Grenadiers and a private.

The men found in the house were Stofflet the Commander in Chief of the Brigands, Schemavaux and Devatrainine, his Aid-de-Camp, Renaud and Pineau Couriers, and a servant.

(Signed) MENAGE."

Head Quarters, 5 Ventose, Feb. 24.

Copy of a letter to the Minister of War by General Hedonville, commander of the General Etat Major of the army of the Coast.

"Stofflet was taken last night, with two of his Aids-de-camp, two of his couriers and a servant, in the farm of Sougreniere, in the Canton of Jallais, and district of Chollet: They were brought here to day, by general Menage, they will be tried to night, and shot to morrow.

I annex the report of General Menage: it will inform you of the good conduct of Citizens Loutel and Liegeard, who were charged with the execution of this surprise.

It is to the vigorous measures of general Hoche, and the great activity in which he kept the troops in the former kingdom of Stofflet, that we owe the capture of this perjured Chief who could not induce the inhabitants of the country to rise, and who is going to receive the just reward of his perfidy.

The Brigands have attacked St. Laurent, Mallievre, and Maulevrier, and have been defeated with loss. Nicholas, one of their Chiefs, after having failed before Maulevrier, retired to a farm, where he was discovered. He had his nephew and three other chiefs with him. The officer commanding the detachment received on entering the farm, three balls in his thigh; a grenadier that followed him was wounded; the house was surrounded. After a vigorous resistance, three of the chiefs were killed, and two taken. They were carried to Chollet, tried, and shot.

(Signed) HEDONVILLE."

March 5.

Several persons have been arrested during last night. This morning at three o'clock, the Palais Royal was surrounded. It is in execution of the arrete against strangers, that these arrests are made. Amongst others, has been seized the executate of St. Roch, named Marduel.

The minister of general police is charged with the execution of the present decree.

LETOURNEUR, President.

LAGARDE, Secretary-General.

The revival of this law is considered by a writer in the Tableau de Paris, as a stride towards the rigours of the Robespierean reign.

The jury of accusation to whom the conduct of the commissaries of the colonies was referred, have acquitted them.

SANTHONAX, appointed Secretary to St. Domingo, by the executive power, has received orders to delay his departure.

There is no ambassador from Sweden arrived at Basle, charged with new negociations, as stated by several journals; that which might have caused this mistake, is certainly the passage of the Swedish ambassador through that town from Paris to Vienna, whither he has been appointed Envoy from his Court.

MARCH 6.

The Danish Government is at last about to acknowledge the French Republic, of the existence of which its triumphs have not for a long time permitted a doubt. GROUVELLE, our Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen, will have his first solemn audience the twenty sixth of this month.

MARET, lately arrived from the prisons of Austria, has refused the embassy to the United States of America. It is given to one VINCENT, whom nobody knows.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

It is a remarkable fact, that the resolutions passed in the street last Friday, declare the meeting will ever support the "House of Representatives in the exercise of their constitutional rights." Not a word about the *constitutional rights* of the other branches.

Now if perchance a favorite President should succeed Gen. Washington, and the House of Representatives should be *federal*, these people would change their tone and support *his* constitutional rights, against the house.

The resolutions also *highly applaud* Mr. Maclay's resolution against the Treaty. The meeting was said to consist of *whigs*—the opposers of the Treaty call themselves *whigs*—yet this Mr. Maclay was, during our late glorious revolution, a *decided and uniform enemy* to our Independence. Query, Does not his resolution evince that he is still an enemy to our constitution?

We have always good authority for what we *assert*. It is very easy to *contradict*—but we defy our enemies to *disprove* our *assertions*.

Minerva.

April 26.

Intelligence this day received from Boston, Salem, and sundry towns in Connecticut will satisfy the most wilful duer an-

that the people are in favor of the President's measures. The friends of the Constitution remain quiet, until real danger approaches. But in the last resort, the LION will rouse and silence the little barking curs that have for two years tormented our ears. The Crisis will call forth the *real voice of the people*, and the *little parties* of anarchists, will hide their heads in Confusion.

The following is an extract of a letter from Boston, dated Saturday evening, half past 10 o'clock, April 23.

"This goes by an express which is employed to carry a memorial to Congress in favor of carrying the Treaty into effect, signed by 1157 citizens of this town, who are proprietors of at least *nine tenths* of all the navigation in it. Business is at a stand, the stores are neglected to attend to what is deemed all important to the well being of our country."

April, 27.

Late London papers assert, & a gentleman who has passed through England the winter past confirms the account, that there is no real scarcity of wheat in that country. The scarcity is artificial—created by farmers, who keep back their grain, while the price is rising, or by combinations for speculation. There is doubtless much truth in this account.

The forced loan in France has had good success. The Directory have stated that *ten millions*, one fourth of the assignats in circulation, are withdrawn from circulation.

The Directory of France have, in pursuance of constitutional powers, levelled a terrible blow at the jacobins and royalists, by shuting up all the rooms where the new clubs used to assemble. It is found in France that these clubs are the centres of intrigue, for anarchists and royalists—both resort to the same means. It is there as here, men who are opposed to the existing constitution, collect as many people together as they can deceive, and by various arts persuade them to second their views of ambition; and *all under the cloak of patriotism.*

By the arrivals from London and Bristol on Saturday, we have London papers to March 16, which furnish a variety of information. The most agreeable account is, *some prospect of peace.* The only ground of this expectation is, that some ministerial papers announce from high authority that negociations are on the carpet between Great Britain and France.

The ship Sceptre, of 64 guns, and the Crescent are ordered to convoy 9 sail of transports with the 78th regiment and a detachment of artillery to the Cape of Good Hope.

MARTINSBURG, (Virg.) April 28.

A most savage murder was committed last Sunday night, on the Body of Mr. Nicholas Young, an honest aged citizen, living in the borders of Shepherd's Town. About twelve o'clock on that night, Mr. Young discovered attempts making to enter his house by a back window; he immediately rose from his bed, went out of the door to the back of the house, where he was instantly seized, a pistol put to his body, discharged, and the contents lodged in his breast;—he, after walking two or three paces, fell and expired;—his unhappy wife, on hearing the report of the pistol, ran to his relief, when she no sooner saw the partner of all she held dear lying a corpse, but an immediate attempt was made at *her* life by the discharge of another pistol, which, fortunately, only burnt the priming in the pan, and she escaped.—From her best recollection, she saw two persons, who were accessary in the horrid act, and heard her husband speak to the one who shot him, previous to his fall:—the villain's name was mentioned but she dismembers it.——The cause of this daring attempt appears to have been from the unfortunate Mr. Young's having received a large payment the evening before, for a plantation he had sold, and the villains apprehending the money to be in the house, determined on the murder, with a view to obtain it;—however it was left in Shepherd's Town the evening it was received, but the aged proprietor lost his life by its means.—No discovery has as yet been made of the perpetrators of the horrid deed.

Died on the 10th inst. at the dwelling house of Mr. James M'Carmach, in Bullitt, Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS, aged 110 years.

CONGRESS,
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, April 26

Mr. New, chairman of the committee of enrolments reported a bill for making further provision for supporting public credit and for discharging the public debt, which received the signature of the speaker.

The report of the secretary of state on the petition of Charles Caldwell for a repayment of a sum of money which he had paid for his ransom from slavery in Algiers which was in his favor, was read. It was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Hartley presented a petition from 106 citizens of Philadelphia; Mr. Muhlenberg one from 62 citizens of the northern liberties; Mr. Kittera from 408 inhabitants of Lancaster; Mr. Isaac Smith six petitions from New-Jersey, signed by 230 persons; Mr. Crabb one from Georgetown, in Maryland, signed by 400 persons; Mr. Brent one from Alexandria and Fairfax, and Mr. S. Smith read a letter of instruction from 571 of his constituents, in favor of the British Treaty, now under discussion.

Mr. Muhlenberg presented a petition also from the state of Delaware against the Treaty, and Mr. S. Smith mentioned his having one from 400 citizens of Maryland, requesting him to exercise his own judgment with respect to the British Treaty.

The several petitions were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union when the resolution being under consideration for carrying the British Treaty into effect, Mr. Dwight Foster and Mr. Gristwold spoke in favor of it; Mr. Gallatin against it; and Mr. Kitchell delivered his sentiments upon the occasion. He did not approve of the treaty; but thought fewer evils would arise from carrying it into effect, than from a contrary resolution, and therefore expressed his intention to vote for the question before the committee. At the conclusion of Mr. Gallatin's speech, some calls being heard for the question, a division took place for the committee's rising, when there were 56 members in favor of it; it of course rose and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Livingston, chairman of the committee for carrying into effect a resolution respecting the son of the Marquis de la Fayette, reported that he was arrived in this country, and that he had received the patronage of the President of the United States; that he was in New-Jersey for education; and to shew that he had no occasion for pecuniary assistance, the committee subjoined a very well written, affecting letter to the chairman of the committee in answer to one from him, expressive of his gratitude for the kind attention shewn to him by the Legislature of the U. States, by the President, and by every person to whom he was made known——that he had no wants; that he was as happy as he could be, considering his separation from his father, and that if he should in future have occasion for assistance, he would apply to Congress, who had been so kind and attentive to his welfare.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 27.

Mr. Swanwick called up the report of the secretary of state, on the memorial of sundry merchants of the city of Philadelphia, praying that four additional piers might be erected in the river Delaware. The report was in favor of the petitioners, and recommended that a sum of 16,000 dollars should be appropriated for the purpose.

agreed to.

He afterwards proposed a resolution to the following effect, which was agreed to, and referred to the same committee.

"Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be directed to enquire and report whether any and what farther measures are necessary to secure, protect and preserve the vessels of the United States in their entrance to any of the ports of the United States."

Mr. Swanwick presented a petition from 55 citizens of Philadelphia; Mr. Goodhue several petitions from the state of Delaware; Mr. Richards one from Pennsylvania; Mr. Isaac Smith ten petitions signed by 862 persons from the state of New-Jersey; Mr. Kittera one from the state of Pennsylvania; Mr. Sitgreaves one from Montgomery, signed by 261 persons (he yesterday presented one from Delaware county signed by 360 which we omitted) in favor of the British Treaty.

Mr. Sedgwick informed the house that he held in his hand a letter from six respectable gentlemen in Boston, sent by express, and addressed to the Representatives of the State of Massachusetts in Congress. It was accompained, he said, by an attested copy of a petition praying that provision may be made for carrying into effect the British treaty. He was informed it was already signed by between 11 and 12,00 merchants, manufacturers and other citizens of Boston. The reason that the petition itself was not sent was that it remained to receive further signatures. He expected the original would come to hand by the post on Friday; but as the important question to which it related, might in the mean time be taken, he hoped the attested copy would be received.

The above was received, and, together with all the petitions above mentioned, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union; when the resolution for carrying into effect the British treaty being under consideration, Messrs. Gilbert and Tracy spoke in favor of the motion. A call for the question was again made; but upon the motion being put for the committee's rising, there appeared 51 for it, which was more than a majority of members present. The committee accordingly rose without coming to a decision.

Adjourned.

RICHMOND,

SATURDAY, MAY 7th, 1796.

By last Night's Mail.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday April 29.

This day the Resolution for making appropriations to carry into effect the Treaty with Great Britain, was carried in the affirmative, in committee of the whole, by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Muhlenberg, Forty-Nine members rising on each side. The committee rose and reported the resolution to the House; by a unanimous vote, the calling of the Ayes and Noes was postponed until To-morrow.

April 30.

The resolution reported yesterday by the casting vote of the chairman of the committee of the whole on the subject of the treaty was taken up.

Mr. Dearbourne proposed the following addition to it, after the word Resolved,—"That although in the opinion of this house the treaty is highly objectionable and may prove injurious to the United United States, yet considering all the circumstances relating thereto particularly that the last 18 articles are to continue in force only during the present war and two years thereafter, and confiding also in the efficacy of measures which may be taken for bringing about a discontinuance of the violations committed on our neutral rights in regard to our vessels and seamen, therefore" &c.

Mr. Goodhue was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Swanwick hoped the house would agree to it. He had expected that gentlemen who were in favor of carrying the treaty into effect would not object to an expression of the sentiments, which the amendment contained. Many of those members who advocated its being carried into effect had acknowledged the defects of the treaty, few considered it free from objection. It might be said, that this amendment could be considered as a reflection on other departments of the government. He did not conceive it any implication that the President and Senate had acted improperly; they certainly acted to the best of their judgment at the time; but this did not preclude the house from the free exercise of their opinions. The question brought into view by the amendment is whether the house consider the treaty to be intrinsically good, then the yeas and nays on the amendment would determine.——He reminded the House that yesterday the resolution was only carried by the casting vote of the Chairman, and that he had said he did not like it; but voted for it under this impression, that in the house it might be modified. No one could object, he conceived to expressing a reliance on the executive, that they would by further negociation relieve us from the dangers to which our property on the seas and seamen are exposed. He mentioned from instances of well authenticated sufferings on those heads. He foretold that the operation of the treaty would rivet the opposition to the treaty, and feared, that unless something further was done to protect our neutral rights, that we should be more and more molested by the British.

Mr. Williams conceived there would be inconsistency in modifying a resolution in the house, that had received the sanction of of a majority yesterday in committee of the whole.

Mr. Hillhouse was against the amendment. He conceived it was not candid to bring the business forward in that shape.—It would place gentlemen who were in favor of the treaty in a disagreeable situation of being obliged to vote for a proposition at variance with their former declarations, or to vote against the treaty. It was impossible in a resolution to express the impressions under which each vote was given, different motives operated on different minds. He could not for his own part vote for the resolution, if in that vote he was to declare he believed the treaty not a good one.

The hour of 12 having arrived, agreeable to order a call of the house took place. Some members were absent.

Mr. Gregg declared his intention of voting for the resolution as it was reported, if reduced to that; but he should prefer voting for it with the qualification proposed,—He would do it under these impressions. He did not like the treaty; but feared the rejection of the treaty would be rather more injurious to the country than its acceptance.

Mr. Harper came in. He would have been excluded by the rules of the house, not being present at the call. But having stated, that by his watch the hour of 12 had not arrived, the excuse was accepted and he took his seat.

Mr. Moore conceived, that the house were now to decide between two evils. He wished the amendment adopted; its adoption would restore more unanimity by declaring their opinion of the intrinsic merits of the treaty and would throw the responsibility where it ought to rest

Mr. Sitgreaves wished the question so modified, that members should be able to vote on the intrinsic merits of the treaty, disconnectedly from the final vote on the propriety of carrying it into effect. For his part he would rather vote against it, than at the same time a disapprobation of its merits. He wished the amendment could be brought in as a distinct proposition, that a vote could be taken on it, and then on the resolution unconnected with it; then he conceived the sense of the majority would be fairly had on each.

Mr. Dearbourne said, that in offering the amendment, he did not conceive he had departed from the strict line of candour. He wished the sense of the house fairly taken, that was only his intention. He had conceived from the course of the debate on the treaty that there were few gentlemen who contended for the intrinsic merits of the instrument, he did not suppose therefore that there could be opposition to the amendment he proposed to introduce. He was willing to modify if the house thought it necessary.

Mr. Brent who had been absent when the call was made came in, and having excused himself to the satisfaction of the house took his seat.

Mr. Harper expressed an opinion favorable to the intrinsic merits of the treaty, he wished, therefore some modification made, that would enable gentlemen to vote for the treaty without pronouncing at the same time its condemnation. He proposed, that the amendment should be introduced by way of preamble, and a vote taken on it, and then on the resolution.

Mr. Dearbourne agreed to modify it according to the wishes of the member last up and proposed to bring in his amendment by way of a preamble "Whereas, altho', &c.

Mr. Nicholas observed, that the majority of the house was he believed against the resolution as it stood. It had been decided by the casting vote of the chairman yesterday, who then declared that he voted for it hoping that it would be modified in the house; to attempt to say that a majority was for the resolution without the amendment, was attempting to decide by argument what the majority of the house was, or upon what motives they voted. A question on the amendment and resolution must decide these points.

The House had certainly a right to make the resolution as palatable as possible before its final adoption. He conceived, that the sense of the House could be as distinctly taken on the amendment as first brought forward, as it could by introducing it by way of preamble.

Mr. J. Smith tho't that the order would be, to take a question on the preamble first, then on the resolution; and that no question would be necessary on the two connectedly.

Mr. Gregg wished to offer an amendment as a substitute to that before the committee. It was in substance as follows,—"Resolved, that under a consideration of existing circumstances, without reference to the merits or demerits of the treaty; & in confidence that measures will be taken by the executive, to maintain our neutral rights"—it is expedient, &c.

This was declared out of order, until the other amendment was negatived.

Mr. Venable was of opinion that, as the amendment was first brought forward, the Members were placed in no dilemma to express their sense of it.

Mr. Murray dwelt on the gloomy prospect which must open, if the Treaty was to go into operation with the proposed vote of censure. It would embitter the enmity which exists between this country and Britain, and weaken the hands of our executive, (which rather required strengthening) by striking at the confidence which ought to subsist in that branch of the government. He gave an eulogium on the President for having obtained so ma-

as he had by the treaty, with the ſmall means in his hands.

Mr. S. Smith moved to ſtrike out of the propoſed preamble the words, "may prove injurious to the United States."

Mr. Muhlenberg ſtated, that when he gave the caſting vote yeſterday, it was expreſsly with a view of obtaining a modification. He declared his willingneſs to vote for the reſolution with the preamble propoſed.

Mr. Dearborne conſented to vary his amendment, agreeably to the deſire expreſsed by Mr. S. Smith.

It was then moved to ſtrike out the word HIGHLY in the preamble, ſo as to make it read "Altho' the treaty is objectionable, &c."

This was carried by the caſting vote of the Speaker, 48 members riſing on each ſide.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid a few words againſt the preamble. He declared himſelf a friend to the Treaty upon its intrinſic merits. He feared the preamble if adopted would encreaſe the diviſions which exiſt on the ſubject of the Treaty. He conceived it reflected unwarrantably on the Preſident and Senate. He wiſhed the houſe not to undertake to pronounce on the merits of the Treaty; but that this ſhould be left to the experience and judgment of an intelligent people.

Mr. Kitchell was againſt the preamble, near on the ſame ground.

Mr. Ames wiſhed to know whether after a diſtinct queſtion was taken on the preamble and reſolution, whether one muſt be taken upon both conjointly. He was informed by the chair, not.

Mr. Parker was againſt the Treaty in every ſtage and ſhape. No modification of the reſolution could induce him to give his vote to it. He ſhould on that ground vote againſt the preamble.

Mr. Heiſter ſaid, he ſhould vote for the preamble; that if the reſolution ſhould paſs, a proteſt of the ſenſe of the Houſe might exiſt upon the journals.

The yeas and nays were then called on the preamble, and were as follow:

YEAS.	NAYS.
Meſſrs. Bailey	Meſſrs. Ames
Baird	Bourne
Baldwin	Bradbury
Benton	Brian
Blount	Buck
Brent	Claibourne
Burgeſs	Coit
Cabell	Cooper
Chriſtie	Crabb
Clopton	Dent
Coles	A. Foſter
Dearborn	D. Foſter
Earl	Gilbert
Franklin	Gilman
Gallatin	Glen
Gilleſpie	Goodhue
Giles	Goodrich
Greg	Griſwold
Grenup	Hancock
Grove	Harper
Hampton	Hartley
Harriſon	Heath
Hathorn	Henderſon
Havens	Hillhouſe
Heiſter	Hindman
Holland	Kitchell
Jackſon	Kittera
Livingſton	Leonard
Locke	S. Lyman
W. Lyman	Malbone
Maclay	Murray
Macon	Parker
Madiſon	Reed
Milledge	Richards
Moore	Sedgwick
Muhlenberg	Sitgreaves
New	Jer. Smith
Nicholas	N. Smith
Orr	Iſaac Smith
Page	S. Smith
Preſton	W. Smith
Rutherford	Sprigg
Iſrael Smith	Swift
Swanwick	Thatcher
Tatom	Thomas
Van Cortlandt	Thompſon
Varnum	Tracey
Venable	Van Allen
Winn 49	Wadſworth
	Williams 50

The clerk, by miſcounting, declared the vote to be 49 and 49—and the Speaker decided in the negative. However it will be found that 50 voted in the negative, ſo that the Speaker's deciſion was not called for.—It will alſo be remarked, that ſome of the firmeſt oppoſers of the Treaty voted againſt the preamble, on the ground ſtated by Mr. Parker; ſo that if any doubt has exiſted of the ſenſe of the Houſe on the merits of the Treaty, none can now remain.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) then for accommodation ſake, moved to inſert the words "without reference to the merits of the treaty," in the reſolution.

Mr. Giles remarked, that the houſe had ſome time ſince decided, that they had a right to examine the merits of the treaty; and that, therefore the adoption of theſe words would lead them to contradict themſelves.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Swanwick regretted the loſs of the preamble, but declared his intention under his preſent impreſſions, which were formed on the moſt mature deliberation of voting againſt the reſolution.

Mr. Holland ſaid a few words by way of recapitulation on the demerits of the treaty, and expreſſed his intention to vote againſt it.

Mr. Winn diſapproved of the treaty when he firſt ſaw it; nothing that he had heard in the houſe could induce him to change his ſentiments: he believed his conſtituents oppoſed to it, and ſhould vote decidedly againſt it.

The yeas and nays were as follow, on the reſolution for carrying the treaty into effect:

YEAS.	NAYS.
Meſſrs. Ames,	Meſſrs. Baird,
Bailey	Baldwin
Bourne	Benton
Bradbury	Blount
Buck	Brent
Chriſtie	Bryan
Coit	Burgeſs
Cooper	Cabell
Crabb	Claiborne
Dent	Clopton
A. Foſter	Coles
D. Foſter	Dearborn
Gilbert	Earle
Gilman	Franklin
Glenn	Gallatin
Goodhue	Gilleſpie
Goodrich	Giles
Gregg	Greenup
Griſwold	Hampton
Grove	Harriſon
Hancock	Hathorn
Harper	Havens
Hartley	Heath
Henderſon	Heiſter
Hillhouſe	Holland
Hindman	Jackſon
Kitchell	Livingſton
Kittera	Locke
Leonard	W. Lyman
S. Lyman	Maclay
Malbone	Macon
Muhlenberg	Madiſon
Murray	Milledge
Reed	Moore
Richards	New
Sedgwick	Nicholas
Sitgreaves	Orr
J. Smith	Page
N. Smith	Parker
Iſaac Smith	Preſton
S. Smith	Rutherford
W. Smith	Iſrl. Smith
Swift	Sprigg
Thatcher	Swanwick
Thomas	Tatom
Thompſon	Varnum
Tracy	Venable
Van Allen	Winn
Van Cortlandt,	48
Wadſworth	
Williams 51	

It was conſequently carried; and a committee was appointed to bring in the bills

RECAPITULATION.

For declaring the treaty *highly* objectionable,	48
Againſt this declaration,	48

The ſpeaker decided in the negative.

For declaring the treaty objectionable	49
Againſt the declaration, ſome becauſe they did not conſider it objectionable; others becauſe they feared *making* the declaration would be injurious; and others becauſe ſo oppoſed to the Treaty as to object to all compromiſe,	49

The Speaker decided in the negative.

For carrying into effect the Treaty; ſome becauſe a good one, others becauſe beſt to execute it under exiſting circumſtances,	51
Againſt carrying it into effect, becauſe bad in itſelf, and notwithſtanding exiſting circumſtances,	48

Abſent upon this queſtion.

Meſſrs. Sherbourne and Freeman on leave. Mr. Duvall reſigned. Mr. Patton by illneſs, Mr. Findley accidentally.

DELEGATES choſen for the next General Aſſembly.

Berkley, Eliſha Boyd and William Lamon, Eſquires.

Madiſon, Reuben Beal and Henry Hill, Eſquires.

Waſhington, ——— Perkins and James Bradley, Eſquires.

Montgomery, John Engliſh and James Taylor, Eſquires.

Wythe, Alexander Smyth and Francis J. Carter, Eſquires.

Halifax, Berrymam Green and David Bates, Eſquires.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Publiſhed for the information of the Citizens agreeably to an order of the Court of Huſtings for the city of Richmond.

A LOAF, made of Superfine flour, to weigh EIGHT and ONE HALF OUNCES, for THREE PENCE.

A. DUNSCOMB, Mayor.

May 7, 1796.

Sales at Auction.

Will be SOLD *at the* VENDUE-OFFICE *in this City, on* TUESDAY *next.*

RUM,
BROWN SUGAR
MOLASSES, SOAP,
IRISH LINENS, OZNASBURGS,
CALICOES, COTTONS,
Men & Women, COTTON
HOSE, &c. &c. &c.

M. VANDEWALL, V. M.

Richmond, May 7, 1796.

NEW PAMPHLETS.

Prichard & Davidſon

HAVE juſt received for ſale, the following

NEW PAMPHLETS.

A Vindication of Mr. Randolph's Reſignation.

Peter Porcupine's Obſervations on Mr. Randolph's Reſignation.

Political Truth; or Animadverſions on the paſt and preſent State of Public Affairs: with an Inquiry into the Truth of the Charges preferred againſt Mr. Randolph.

The Democratiad, a Poem.

The Guillotina, or a Democratic Dirge; a Poem.

The Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, with a Copious Appendix.

Cato's Examination of the above Treaty.

Robert Goodloe Harper's Addreſs to his Conſtituents.

Crawford's Obſervations on the Revolution in France.

The Prophecies of Richard Brothers.

Stephen's Lectures on Heads.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New York, by Robert Siender, a ſtocking weaver.

The TRIALS of ARCHIBALD HAMILTON ROWAN, MAURICE, MARGAROT, JOSEPH GERALD and THOMAS MUIR.

Several other Pamphlets expected daily

Spring Goods,

JUST RECEIVED,

OF every deſcription, ſuitable for the Seaſon, particularly an extenſive aſſortment of the following articles: FINE FANCY CHINTZES, CALICOES, SILK and COTTON HOSE, Painted, Tambour'd, Striped, Check and Plain

MUSLINS,

of the NEWEST FASHIONS, which the ſubſcriber will ſell low for Caſh.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, May 6th, 1796.

N. B He has a few cheſts of TEAS of a ſuperior quality,—imported this Spring. (m)

Charlotte Court, third of May, 1796.

WILLIAM BARKSDALE, *Complainant*
Againſt
JOHN RAKESTRAW, *heir of* ROBERT RAKESTRAW, *and* MARY RAKESTRAW, *widow of* ROBERT RAKESTRAW, } In Chancery
Defendants.

THE ſaid defendant John, not having entered his appearance according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: It is therefore ordered, *that he do appear here on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, and anſwer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of the courthouſe of the ſaid county.*

(Copy) Teſte,
THOMAS READ, C. C.

WHEREAS Sometime in the winter of 1784, I gave my bill to SAMUEL ARCHIBALD in conſequence of his paying to Wm. Cook about nine pounds ſix ſhillings, which ſaid ARCHIBALD has not done. I therefore forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of the ſame, as I am determined not to pay it.

HUGH WILSON.

Adril 20th, 1796. (3t)

Stolen or Strayed

From the commons of the city of Richmond, on Thurſday evening (April 28th)

A Bay Horſe;

Four years old; about four feet ten inches high; one hind foot white; a ſtar in his forehead; ſhod all round; the hair of his ſhoulder and mane rubbed away a little by the uſe of the collar. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe, or give information where he is, to WILLIAM H. FITZWHYLSONN, of the the city of Richmond, ſhall be handſomely Rewarded.

Richmond, May 2, 1796. (3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night off the commons of this City, a BLACK HORSE, about nine years old, ſtod all round; he has a blaze face, ſwitch tail, one hind foot white, and the hair is rubbed off his ſides from working in a Dray; he is about four feet nine or ten inches high, a ſprightly well looking horſe, and is in pretty good order.—Whoever will deliver the horſe and thief to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or two dollars for the horſe alone.

JOHN LESTER.

Rockett's Landing, Friday 6th May, 1796. } (3t)

N. B. It is ſuſpected he was road away by ſome Negro.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP of *Montgomerys & Henry*, will by mutual conſent, be diſſolved on the firſt day of next month—Until then their ſtock conſiſting chiefly of an extenſive aſſortment of BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED IRISH LINENS of different breadths, will be offered at reduced prices for CASH, or approved notes payable in this City at a ſhort date.—All perſons to whom the ſaid concern is indebted, will pleaſe to call and receive payment; and thoſe indebted thereto are requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective balances.

ALEX. MONTGOMERY.
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, May 3, 1796.

(t-1ſt-J.)

FOR SALE

In conformity to the laſt will and Teſtament of THOMAS PLEASANTS, *Junior, Deceaſed,*

All his perſonal eſtate, the SLAVES Excepted.

TO commence at the *Norwich Mills* in the county of Henrico, upon Monday the 9th day of May, if fair, if not the next fair day; where will be SOLD, all the FLOUR and SHIP STUFF then on hand, a conſiderable quantity of STAVES and HEADING well ſeaſoned for flour barrels, a quantity of FLOORING PLANK and other TIMBER ſuitable for Mill work. When the ſale at the Mills is finiſhed, it will be adjourned to the Dwelling-houſe of the deceaſed, about two miles diſtant, where will be SOLD, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of BEDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, PLATE, CHINA, &c. alſo the FARMING UTENSILS, the ſtock of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, EIGHT WORK OXEN, FOUR MULES and THREE HORSES.—When the purchaſes doth not amount to Ten Dollars ready money will be expected, for the flour and ſhip ſtuff a credit of 90 days will be allowed on approved notes—for all other articles where the ſum amounts to ten dollars or upwards, credit will be allowed till the firſt day of January next, on giving bonds with approved ſecurity. At the ſame time ſeveral SLAVES will be hired out till the firſt of January next.

It is requeſted in the moſt earneſt manner that all perſons who have demands againſt the ſaid Thomas Pleaſants, deceaſed, on his private account, may notify the ſame immediately, either to *James Heron* or *David Roſs* in the city of Richmond, or to Col. *William Heth*, *Samuel Parſons* or the ſubſcriber in Powhatan; and it is his anxious wiſh to diſcharge the debts due by his Teſtator and cloſe his accounts as ſoon as poſſible; he requeſts that all perſons indebted to the deceaſed on his private account may make immediate payment.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,
ACTING EXECUTOR.

Richmond, April 27, 1796.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST *laſt evening, a new* SADDLE, *never uſed until then, with double ſkirts faced with ſcarlet, a ſcarlet Saddle cloth lined with Flannel and edged with Buff, and a pair of half worn ſtirrup irons; under the upper or ſmaller ſkirt are the letters* S. C. *marked with ink, the girth and ſurcingle ſcarlet ſtripes; with the ſaddle a Bridle which has been conſiderably worn, with a plated bitt and broadoon collar and martingale. The buckles to the collar are oval and plated.—The above were taken from off my Horſe at the door of the Eagle-Tavern about dark. Any perſon who ſhall deliver the ſame ſhall receive the above reward.*

SAMUEL M'CRAW.

Richmond, 27th April, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Small Tract of Land,

Within one mile of Richmond, lying and ſituate on the main road to Fredericksburg.—There is an excellent GARDEN, DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN, &c. thereon—a NEGRO WOMAN or BOY, will be taken in part payment—For terms enquire of

FRANCIS HYLAND.

April 30, 1796. (3w)

From the (ALEXANDRIA) MIRROR.

MR. PRICE,

Should you deem the following Poem worthy of a place in the Mirror, you will oblige me in its publication. I received it from an Amiable Female Friend, who crossed the Atlantic to escape the horrors alluded to.

HENRICUS.

SONNET.

TO AN INFANT AT THE BREAST.

HEAR, lovely Babe! equal in birth to all,
While thus thou drain'st my breast my blood runs chill;
I ask, if thou some future day must fall,
And despots send thee to be kill'd or kill?

For thousands daily drop, who each, like thee,
Once claim'd a mother's ever anxious Love;
Hung on her bosom, sported on her knee,
And valued were—a world of Kings above.

Tormenting thou'rt!—Oh! ere thou grow, fit mature,
May all wars cease; or Tyrants, if there be,
Fight their own battles; and each man secure,
By equal laws and equal rights be free.

So may no Mother's care be thrown away,
Or ONE but MILLIONS from the face of day.

ON THE CREATION.

TO contemplate the many wonders exemplified in the formation of the earth, and all that in it is—to observe with attention the striking regularity of the works of our Almighty Creator—must ever remain a source of instruction and delight to the most enlightened and intelligent part of mankind. The earth, the air, and the water, form extensive fields for a fertile imagination: In the first are the brute creation, in which we behold the greatest exactness and propriety, from the mighty and awe inspiring elephant, even to the puny and insignificant insect—on the earth also we observe the wisdom of the Almighty, in forming every useful thing for its unworthy favorite man. In the heavens are the same magnificent proofs of the omnipotence of the wise author of existence—The planets which roll over their extensive orbs: the sun, the moon, and the stars, all form a grand spectacle, at once pleasing to the sight and instructive to the mind. These are not all the wonders of the creation—in the finny tribe who inhabit the waters, are to be seen the wonders which are in every part of God's works: but were I to attempt to recite all the mercies and indulgences which we enjoy, my pen would soar far above my abilities, and outstretch the plan of my present intentions; but last, though greatest is man, the unworthy representative of the king of kings, possessed of powers and abilities above all the other parts of the creation, he is declared their lord and master, the exact symmetry which shines so conspicuously through all its features, at once shews the peculiar care which its Maker has exerted in his creation.

Frail man, how blest'd in each desire,
How happy is thy lot!
These mercies should his love inspire,
But are by most forgot.

ALEXIS.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philip Goode, jun. for the security and payment of a debt due William Fenwick, surviving partner of Michael Heathcote & Co. on Wednesday the first day of June, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, WILL BE SOLD, at Rough creek church in Charlotte county, to the highest bidder, for ready money, the following real and personal property—

A Tract of Land

lying on Cubb creek, containing by estimation 340 acres, being the land which the late Samuel Goode, jun. purchased of Elisha Perkins, together with the reversion of the dower of Mrs. Mary Goode, relict of the said Samuel Goode, jun.

One other TRACT of LAND, lying on the waters of Great-Bonne creek, on which Mr. James Fowler now resides, supposed to contain about 385 acres.

SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES, viz. Abram, Dolly, Delphy, Jemmy, Katy, and Fabb.

TWO LIKELY STUD HORSES, viz. a grey called Wilmington, and a sorrel called Marie.——All persons are cautioned against removing or secreting any of the aforementioned personal property, as they will be prosecuted therefor to the utmost extent of law and equity.

WILLIAM GRAY, Trustee.

Petersburg, April 22, 1796.

(w1)

THE IMPORTED HORSE,

BLAZE,

LATELY advertised in the public prints of Richmond and Fredericksburg, to stand (if not sold) at *Micajah Crew's*, in Hanover county, is removed to *Benjamin Winn's*, in the upper end of Caroline county, about 24 miles from said *Crew's*, and will there be let to mares at *Four pounds* the season, on note payable on demand; but which may be taken in at any time before the 10th of August (when the season will expire) by payment of *Three pounds*.—*Five Dollars* cash the single leap. *Mr. Winn* will furnish extensive pasturage well enclosed, gratis, but I will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

BLAZE was got by Vandal, Vandal by Speculator, and out of the sister of Chrysolite—Chrysolite is the sire of Hebe, the dam of Dare-Devil.

HUGH NELSON.

York, March 8, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in Goochland County, containing 200 acres; it lies adjoining the lands of Robert Morris, William Reynolds and Thomas Pleasants, on the waters of Jenito creek and within a mile of James river. The soil is suitable for tobacco, and particularly for wheat and other small grain. About 80 acres are cleared and under cultivation. It abounds with excellent spring water very convenient to the dwelling, and is a remarkable healthy situation. The improvements are a new Dwelling house, with three Rooms on a floor, and the usual necessary out houses—a likely Apple orchard of choice fruit, and a variety of other kinds of fruit trees. The stock on the place, plantation Utensils may be purchased with the land, on suitable payments being made. Possession may be had in October next—The terms will be made know and the land shewn at any time, by the Subscriber on the premises—Any liquidated claims against the subscriber will be gladly taken up as part payment.

MATTHEW PLEASANTS.

April 18th, 1796.

REPUBLICAN,

BY MEDLEY.

A FINE Sorrel, beautifully marked, now rising seven years old, full fifteen hands one inch and an half high, will stand at my stable in Goochland county, nine miles above the Courthouse, and will be let to mares at twelve Dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of Eight, if paid by the first day of October next,—One third of a Dollar to the Groom, to be paid when the mare is covered. The above Horse's colts are equal to any on the continent.

REPUBLICAN's dam was got by Capt. John Ware's Fearnought, his grand dam by Baylor's Fearnought, his great grand dam by the same Horse, his great great grand dam by old Jolly-Roger, out of a high-bred imported Mare.

SMITH PAYNE.

N. B. Good pasturage, well inclosed, will be provided for mares, but I will not be answerable for any accident that may happen.

March 9th, 1796. (t-w-3 m

TO BE SOLD,

RENTED, or Exchanged for a plantation, within a few miles of this city, a well finished THREE STORY HOUSE, with a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke house, Coach house and Garden—on the main street, a few doors below the Courthouse, at present occupied by Lewis Burwell, Esq Possession will be given on the first of January next.—For further particulars apply to

JACOB I. COHEN,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Oct. 30, 1795.

THE *EXECUTORS* of the late THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH, deceased, make known to all persons who purchased at the sale of Carterville and that at Dover, that JOSEPH WATKINS of Jenito in Goochland, holds the Bonds, and is empowered to collect, by them.——The Bonds taken at both places became due the first day of December past.

T. M. & WM. RANDOLPH.

January 6, 1796. (6w)

Wanted to Purchase,

MILITARY LANDS,

For which the highest price will be given by

Hicks & Campbell.

BLANK-BONDS,

For Sale
at this printing-office.

THE BEAUTIFUL HIGH BRED HORSE,

QUICK-SILVER,

Formerly the property of John Tayloe, Esq; of Mount-Airy.

NOW in high perfection—A beautiful Dapple Grey, full fifteen and an half hands high; will stand the ensuing season, at our stable in Charlottesville, (Albemarle county) and will cover mares at *Fifteen Dollars*, each, the season, *five dollars* the leap, to be paid at the stable door, and *Thirty Dollars* to ensure a mare with foal, & in either case, a half dollar to the groom; but the fifteen dollars may be discharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid by the first day of October next. The season will commence on the first day of April next, and expire on the last day of July ensuing; excellent high and low grounds pasturage (gratis) and great attention will be paid to mares, but will not be liable for accidents.

QUICK-SILVER, was got by the imported horse Medley, his dam by Wild Air, his grand dam by the noted horse Spark, out of a full bred Jolly Roger and Valiant mare of Col. S. Overton's of Hanover county.

The performances of Quick-Silver, on the turf, entitles him to a rank amongst the first running horses on the continent.

SAMUEL BURCH.
EDWARD MOORE.

Charlottesville, February 20, 1796.

N. B. A GROOM, who can come well recommended for sobriety and attention, will meet with liberal encouragement.

WYTHE COUNTY, Dec. 19, 1795

I HEREBY forewarn any person or persons from taking an assignment on an obligation, executed by me to Thomas Bowl, of the state of Kentucky, for 100 dollars, dated the 3d inst. as I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law, he having fraudulently obtained it.

3m. WILLIAM INGLEDOVE.

FOR SALE.

A *parcel of* PRINTING MATERIALS, *consisting of* TYPES *sufficient for a small Office, none of which are more than half worn*;—Cases, Frames, Gallies, Sticks, Chases, Rules, &c.—*Together with a very good* PRINTING PRESS.—*The whole will be sold together, on a credit of* Six *and* Twelve months, *with satisfactory security: for further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof*

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN and SAMUEL GREENHOW, or JOHN GREENHOW and CO. are desired to discharge the same without delay; the liberal indulgence which they have hitherto experienced, will, it is hoped, produce an early compliance with this request. Those who have unliquidated accounts with either of the above firms, are earnestly solicited to come forward for an immediate adjustment, and to grant specialties for such balances as may appear to be due, to the subscriber, who may be found at the house of Samuel McCraw, Esq; in Richmond.

SAMUEL GREENHOW,
Surviving partner.

The Imported Horse,

HEROD,

A HANDSOME Grey of elegant form, rising four years old, and near fifteen hands high, will stand the ensuing season at the plantation of RICHARD RANDOLPH, Junior, in Cumberland county, on Appomattox river, within one mile of Rutledge's Bridge, at the moderate price of *Sixteen Dollars* the season; a note of hand sent with each mare for that amount, payable the first day of January 1797, interest from the date—not punctually discharged—to be redeemed with the payment of *Twelve Dollars*, if tendered by the 10th of August.

Well enclosed and extensive pasturage equal to any in Virginia, and the greatest attention assured to mares, but no responsibility for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM HYLTON.

HEROD was got by young Herod (son of the famous old Herod,) out of one of Lord Clermont's stud a daughter of Conductor, his sire so well known and distinguished on the turf, was out of a Matchim mare daughter of Florizel.—In point of blood, he cannot be exceeded, being from the first running stock in England.

WILLIAM HYLTON.

MACLURE, BRYDIE, & Co.

Opposite Shockoe-Warehouse,

Have just received by the ROBA and BETSY, from Liverpool and Teneriffe,

TENERIFFE WINE, in Pipes,
SALT loose and in Sacks,
8, 10 and 20d. NAILS.

Which they wil sell on reasonable terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, March 15, 1796. t.f.

HEZ. L. WIGHT &CO.

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR STORE OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,

WEST-INDIA RUM in hhds.
N. E. ditto in hhds. and bbls.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.
CHOCOLATE.
Mould and Dipp'd CANDLES.
SOAP.
2d. 3d. 4d. and 6d. CUT NAILS.
20d. WROUGHT ditto.
Connecticut Prime PORK, &c. &c.

☞ They have likewise a consignment of DRY GOODS, consisting of BROAD CLOTHS, HALF-THICKS, NANKEENS, SACKING, IRISH LINEN, INDIA COTTONS, BOOK and COMMON MUSLIN, SILK STOCKINGS, LADIES' GLOVES and FANS, several pieces of FANCY SILKS and SATINS, &c.

Richmond, April 19, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF

LAND

IN the upper end of Henrico county, twelve or fourteen miles from Richmond, and six from the entrance to the Canal; it is situated in a neighbourhood thickly settled, at the fork of the Three Notch'd and Pounce's Tract roads; 'tis a good stand for a country store and tavern. The land is heavily timbered, and of good soil for grain—it lies in a direct line between the Coal Pits of Richard Adams, Esq; and those of Mr. Ross, to which last it is contiguous; slate and other marks of coal are seen on the surface, and it does not admit of a doubt but that coal is contained in the land.——A considerable credit will be allowed for one half the purchase money—Any person inclinable to become the buyer, may view the premises by applying to Mr. Julius Crump, living at Mr. Ross's Coal Works, who will be so good as to ride over and describe them, as he is well acquainted with them.

I would also sell my Plantation on the White Oak Swamp, containing about five hundred acres, equal to any land in the county for corn, wheat, or oats, a proper proportion is suitable for meadow. There are two good dwelling houses, with necessary out houses on it, & an excellent spring of water near to either.—The terms may be fully known by applying to Mr. ROBERT POLLARD, of Richmond, who is authorised to treat for the Lands, as I am compelled to leave this state for some time

PLEASANT YOUNGHUSBAND,
Ex'r. of I. YOUNGHUSBAND, *dec.*

Henrico, Jan. 1, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

IN the county of Goochland, on Tuckahoe-Creek, within one mile of Mr. James H. Lynch's Tavern, and 18 or 20 from the city of Richmond:—Containing 404½ Acres, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Daniel Wade, Mr. Thomas Harden and Mrs. Pears: The above land lies well; well watered and the Creek which runs thro' it affords 15 or 20 acres of excellent meadow ground. I will Sell a great Bargain in this Land for cash or will exchange it for Military Lands: and will allow the purchaser the liberty of sowing the field which is this year in tending, in small grain containing fifty acres or upwards.—There is on the above Land a Dwelling house, 40 feet by 20, a new Barn 24 feet square with a 12 foot shed, with other out houses. Any person wishing to view the Land will be shewn the lines by Mr. John Matthews, who lives on the premises: for further information enquire of the Subscriber, or Mr. Robert Pollard of the city of Richmond, who is authorised to dispose of the same.

REUBEN AUSTIN.

Manchester, April 12, 1796.

FOR SALE,

At one, two or three Years credit,

A STORE HOUSE, DWELLING and LUMBER HOUSE, with the adjoining vacant ground, being in the whole two lots half acre of land each, on the main street in the town of Manchester, the property of Mr. Thomas Drummond. For further particulars, apply to

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Attorney at Law, for
Thomas Drummond.

N. B. All those indebted to Mr. DRUMMOND, will be indiscriminately sued to March Court, if their respective debts are not paid before the 20th of February next.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

January , 1796.

At a meeting of the PRESIDENT *and* DIRECTORS *of the* JAMES RIVER COMPANY, *on Tuesday the* 10th *day of November*, 1795.

THE landing place of the Canal being now within the limits of the city, and cartage thereby greatly reduced,

RESOLVED, That full Toll be required from all persons who shall chuse to make use of the Canal after this day—and that this resolution be published in one of the Gazettes of this city.

Extract from the minutes,

Teste,
ROBERT POLLARD, *Clerk.*

December 12 1795.